AVOLIO: A LEGEND OF THE ISLAND OF COS. WITH PO-MER, LYRICAL, MISCRILLANDOVA, AND DRAWATIC. By PAUL H. HAYNE. 12mc. pp. 246. Ticknor & Fields. The poem, from which this volume takes its name, is founded on a story contained in Leigh Hunt's "Indicator." In some portions, it closely follows the original, though several new incidents are introduced, and a more purely ideal cast is given to the narrative. It is gracefully versified, and shows a familiar acquaintance with the resources of poetical expression. Of the miscellaneous contents of the volume, a large propor tion consists of sonnets, one of the most tempting form of composition to the young poet, but perhaps the least susceptible of being rendered attractive to the general reader. Mr. Hayne has met with considerasuccess in mastering its difficulties, though, we think, the most favorable specimens of his powers are to be found in his productions of a purely tyrical character. The sonnet written after reading Trelawney's description of the burning of Shelley's body is not unworthy of the subject.

worthy of the subject.

Why did they take thee from thine Ocean-grave,
O! man of many sorrows?—the blue sea
Hud been thy brother, and each wandering wave
That kissed the shores of thy loved Italy
A solace and a blessing:—the low moan
Of the lamenting waters seemed to start
Within thy soul an echo, and the tone
Of a more mournful music in thy heart.
O! therefore did at thou seek them, and pour forth
To their does a symmitty a sorrowing strain To their deep sympathy a sorrowing strain
Of all the woes and wretchedness of earth,
That strove to bend thy patient mind in vain:
The Ocean heard thee, loved thee—and the breast
Of Nature's mighty minstrel gave thee—rest.

The following lines are an example of the quiet mn sic which often contrasts agreeably with the some what unpolished vigor of other portions of the volume.

A REMEMBRANCE. Softly shone thy lustrous eyes On that silent Summer night, On that such Submer mgns, Softly on my wakened heart, Thrifling into love and light, Though from the near mountain's hight The shadows wrapt us solemnly. Faintly fell the tremulous tones

From thy sweet lips coyly won,— Dropping with the liquid luft. Of low rivulets, by the sun Courted from the woodlands dun, Into pastures, glad and free. Through the mazes of deep speech

Wandered we, absorbed—apart— On the mingled flood of thought Drawing nigh each other's hear— Till we felt the pulses start Of a mystic sympathy Ah! those brief, harmonious hours!
When their winged music fled,
Discord through all voices ran,
And the universe seemed dead,
Only, meaning o'er its bed,
I heard the low pathetic sea.

Of a similar character may be mentioned the piece entitled "Here, when I have Laid Aside." Laughing Hours before her Feet," "The Realm of Rest," whose liquid flow shows a true sense of melody,

as well as the feeling of the poet. The volume is ded icated to Mr. E. P. Whipple of Boston, in the following O Friend t between us, for long dreavy years,
Distance and Fate have raised their burriers strong;
Yet Love, surviving, takes the wings of Song,
And flies to greet thee; whatsoe er appears
Of false or feeble in these various lays,

Forgive: the heart is in them, and to thee The lowiest strains of true sincerity Rise like the music of a voice of praise. Though thou hast searched the soule of greatest Seers, Shakespeare, and Spencer, Sidney—to the core Of their deep natures probing o'er and o'er— Still not the less to humbler bards are given

Thy faith and homage—for the Poet's lore, Orgreat or small, is knowledge caught from Heaven

A TREATISE ON MARITIME LAW. By THEOPHILES PAR-

in this volume Prof. Parsons makes a valuable addition to the series of standard legal works, by which he has attempted to discharge "the debt which every man owes to his profession," and which have been re ceived with such universal favor, by the bar of the United States, no less than by mercantile and business men, for whose use in consultation he has had constant reference in their composition. The law of shipping, of marine insurance, and of admiralty are fully treated in their mutual relations, as branches of maritime law. The various questions suggested by those topics are elucidated by a careful comparison of the authorities in English and American jurisprudence, and to a certain extent, of those of continental Europe. After the devotion of eight years to the preparation of the work, Mr. Parsons has succeeded in presenting many principles of maritime law in a novel point of view, and introduced a scientific unity into the consideration of topics which have heretofore been regarded as isolated ndent. He adheres to the same plan, which has been adopted with such admirable effect in his previeus works, of restricting the text to an exposition of principles, and placing in the notes a selection of the leading authorities on which they rest, with such citations as seemed necessary to the complete illustration of the subject. With the peculiar facilities afforded by his official position for the satisfactory performance of his task, Prof. Parsons has produced a work no less remarkable for its condensation of an immense store of legal knowledge than for its amplitude of exposition, clearness of method, and vigorous movement of style.

MANUAL OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES, INSTITUTIONS, AND SOCIETIES IN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITTES REQUIRED OF ODERTH AMERICA. By WILLIAM J. RHERS. 8 vo. pp. 687. J. B. Lippingott & Co.

A rich collection of bibliographical statistics is embodied in this volume. It contains an account of the various public libraries in the United States and British American Provinces, including the number of volumes, historical notices of the institution, and in many instances interesting details respecting the character of the works. The preparation of such a volume involves an almost inconceivable amount of labor, and in the present case, exhibits a praiseworthy diligence and resolution on the part of the author.

HUMAN SOCIETY: Its PROVIDENTIAL STRUCTURE, RELA-TIONS, AND OFFICER, By F. D. HUNTINGTON, D. D. SVO. pp. 307. Robert Carter & Brothers.

The substance of this volume was delivered as a course of Graham lectures before the Brooklyn Institute, and is characterized rather by popular illustration ti an prefound discussion. It treats of the uses of society, as an expression of divine thought, a discipline of individual character, a school of mutual help, and the sphere of the kingdom of Christ on earth. The style of the volume is animated and Incid, but its his torical statements are often wanting in accuracy, and its reasonings exhibit more ingenuity than logical

BOOKS RECEIVED.

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Memoirs of the Rev. George Whitefield. By John Gillies. D. D.
With an Introduction by C. E. Stowe, D. D. 12:no. pp.
304. Leary, Geta & Co.
Wild Scenes on the Frontiers. By Emerson Bennett. 12:no.
pp. 426. Hamelin & Co.
Manual of Public Libraries. By William J. Rhees. 8vo. pp. 637.
J. P. Lippincett & Co.
Photographic Etchings by American Artists. 4to. W. A. Townsend & Co. Reynard the Fox: after the German version of Goethe. By Thomas James Struck, esq. Svo. pp. 236. D. Appleton & Co.

Geology: for Teachers, Classes, and Private Students. By Sanborn Tenney, A. M. Brno, pp. 320. E. H. Butler & Co. A Gallety of Distinguished English and American Fennie Poets. With an Introduction, by Henry Coppes, A. M. 410, pp. 400. The Same.

The Metropolitan Catholic Almanac. 1880, 12:no, pp. 355. John

The Metropolitan Cathodic American Murphy & Co. The Christian's Mirror; or, Words in Season, By A. L. O. F. Dime, se. 234; T. Nelson & Sons, and F. Tamadic, D.D.

The Christian's Mirror; or. Words in Seas m. By A. L. O. F.

Elms, pp. 234. T. Nelson & Sons.

Jerusaless and its Environs. By the Rev. W. K. Twreedie, D.D.

12mo, pp. 224. The Same.

Idois in the Heart. By A. L. O. F., 12mo, pp. 302. The Same.

Lionel Lincoln. By J. Fenimore Cooper. Illustrated by Darley. Hum. pp. 464. W. A. Townsend & Co.

Haste to the Reseas. By Mrs. Charles W. 12mo, pp. 324. Robert Cartest & Bro.

The Percy Family, Through Sociland and England. By Daniel
C. Eddy. Bins. pp. 358. Andrew F. Graves.

Abridgement of the Debates of Congress. By the Author of the
Thirty Years' View. Vol. All. Syo. pp. 307. D. Appleton

& Co.

Fifty Years Anong the Baptists. By David Benelict, D. D.
12mo, pp. 47. Sheldon & Co.

The Young Men of America. By Samuel Batchelder, pr. 12mo.
pp. 70. The Same.

Bible Stories in Bible Language. 12mo, pp. 191. D. Appleton

& Co.

The Arabian Nights' Entertainments. Translated by the Rev

The Arabian Nights' Entertainments. Translated by the Rev Edward Forster. Svc. pp. 1,001. D. Appleton & Co.

The Marvelous Adventures and Rare Concelts of Master Tyll
Owigiass. Nowly collected by Kenneth R. H. Mackennie.
12:00. pp. 253. Tickner & Fields.
Preschers and Fresching. By the Rev. Nicholas Murray, D. D.
12:00. pp. 263. Harper & Brothers.
Christianity and Modern Infisiellity. By the Rev. R. W. Morzan. Ermo. pp. 436. Daniel Dana, jr.
Stories of Rathbow and Lucky. By Jacob Abbott. 18:00. pp.
187. Harper & Brothers.
Inaugural Addresses of Professor T. W. Dwight and George P.
Marsh in Columbia College. Evo. pp. 138. Published by
the Trustees.

LITERARY.

-The sale of Washington Irving's Works, already immense, and exceeding half a million volumes—will probably be much extended, now that the series can be definitely closed. To include all his remains, one or two additional volumes would be needed, comprising the "Letters of Jonathan Oldstyle," (his first works already collected in a small volume without the author's consent, in 1824,) " Salmagundi," entire, or the portion furnished by Mr. Irving to that work-and some stray contributions to magazines and reviews. Washington Irving's constantly spreading popularity, as an author, is of home growth, a spontaneous and un-prompted recognition of his place in the World of Letters. Abroad he is chiefly known by the three early works, "Knickerbocker," "The Sketch Book," and "Bracebridge Hall." The "Life of Columbus," brought out expensively in 4 vols., 8vo., by Murray, is understood to have barely paid the heavy copyright given for it, and more recently, the copyright of Alhambra" was so little regarded by Mr. Bentley, that it was thrown in for a nominal sum in a tradtransaction. The Life of Washington circulates in a cheap edition only-to the extent of 3,000 or 4,000 copies. There was a chance that the vexed question of Foreign Copyright would come to adjudication on Mr. Irving's writings, as preparations for a Chancery suit on an extensive scale were commenced, costing many thousand dollars, between Mr. Murray-in whom, by the courtesy of the trade, the right was vested-and Mr. Bohn the infringer of it, but before unch progress was made, the matter was compromised by Mr. Bohn's purchase of Mr. Murray's claim, and he is now the sole English publisher of the works.

-Mr. John Wiley has nearly ready from advance sheets a new book by Mr. Ruskin, on Perspective. It is of a practical character, with numerous diagrams, and is intended by the author to be a simplification of the subject, adapted for tuition and use in schools.

-Messrs, Bell & Daldy are continuing their repro duction of Pickering's Aldine Poets, judiciously committing each work to some editor who has made a special study of the author. The next in the series, Pope's Poetical Works, is edited by Mr. Wm. Thorn, the conductor of Notes and Queries, in which periodical most of the new matter, elucidating the poet's life and writings, has appeared. There is another edition of Pope's Complete Works preparing for publication, by Mr. Murray, on which the late Mr. Croker was many years employed. This will comprise much new corre spondence, &c., from original MSS., and be published miform with Murray's British Classics, in Svo., where Swift may be expected to follow under the supervision of Mr. John Forster.

-Mr. Carlyle is reported to be still busy on his Life of Frederic the Great. Volumes 3 and 4 will be published about May next. The continuation of Lord Macaulay's History cannot be looked for with any certainty at present, though it is said he has two additional volumes ready for the press.

-Mrs. Crowe, true to her mission, announces a new work, "Spiritualism and the Age We Live In." Her last volume, "Ghost Stories," has been overlooked by our cheap reprinters, though the taste which people generally have for being herrified, would render it a safe speculation.

-The African Travels and Explorations of the Missionary, Dr. Krapf, are in press, by Messrs. Scribner & Co., in an English version. They are expected scarcely to yield in interest to those of Dr. Livingstone, as the field over which they extendthe eastern coast of the Continent in the neighborhood of the equator-is equally unexplored, and more nearly allied to scientific interests by its connection with the source of the Nile and the much-disputed question of the existence of snowy mountains in that titude. The work will form one volume, large 8vo., with illustrations and a map.

-The new edition of the "Pilgrim's Progress, edited by the Rev. C. Kingsley, published in London by Longmans, and in America by Messrs. Appleton, is a novelty in illustrated literature. It proceeds on the principle that Bunyan's impersonations can only be properly presented to the eye as he himself conceived hem; and that all former illustration-clothed in an unreal form and garb-is unsatisfactory and incorrect. Accordingly, the artist, Mr. Charles Bennett, has redid collection of his characters, full of the old Cavalier and Roundhead feeling, and strictly conformed to the costumes of the time, the very models Bunyan had pre-

-The great work of M. Thiers, the "History of the Consulate and Empire," which has come to an apparent stand-still for the last two years, is to be finished this Winter, by the appearance, at short intervals, of cluding volumes-announced now to be

-One of the most laborious works of modern times s about being finished, after fifteen years' uninterrupted labor. We allude to the work of the Brothers Hadg, La France Protestante; or, "Lives of French Protestants, who have made themselves a Name in His-Nine large volumes are already out, to be followed by a tenth of additions, rectifications, indexes, &c. Though scarcely known, even by name, in this country, it is the great source from which all information about the Huguenot families of settlers in the New-World, and their descendants, must infuture be drawn.

-Judge Halliburton (Sam Slick) finds in England a ready market for his writings, though in this country he was regarded as working an exhausted vein. He is simultaneously carrying on two series of papers-"The Season Ticket," in the Dublin University Magazine, and " Misdirected Letters," in The Constitu tional Press.

-Mr. Lawrence Oliphant's "Narratives of Lord Elgin's Mission to Japan and China," will be brought out in very handsome style, with a profusion of illustrations, fac-similes of native drawings, &c., in chromolithography and wood, forming 2 vols., 8vo. Mr. Oliphant was acting Secretary to the Mission, and filled the same office for Lord Elgin during his Gov ernorship in Canada, at which time his "Minnesota and the Far West," one of the liveliest pictures of Western life, was written.

-The two most successful books of the late Loudon eason are declared to be (always after "Adam Bede") Our Farm of Four Acres," a two-shilling book by Miss Coulton, sister of the editor of The Press, weekly ewspaper, a lady who in her miniature farm at Walthamstown, near London, reduces her precents to practice; and "Aipine Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers," a uinea volume of mixed science and adventure, beauti ully illustrated, which has reached two or three ediions in a few months.

-At Mesars. Smith & Elder's recent trade sale in London, 5,000 copies of their new half crown (62 jc.) edition of "Miss Bronté's Life" were disposed of, notwithstanding the large sale it has already met with at the former price of six shillings (\$1 50).

-Mr. Kapp's "Life of Baron Stenben," published by Mason Brothers, is characterized by The Athenaum as the satisfactory fulfillment of a historical task, well weighted with corroborative documents, which make it more valuable for reference than amusing for pe-

rusal. -It is well known that Baron Humboldt left to his faithful valet of forty years' service, his library and other movable property. The bequest has been disputed by the nearest relations of Humboldt, and the whole effects were placed under the seal of the Urban Court of Berlin. The first decision was in favor of the paper was violently assalled by a leading religious aney, and are used for the purpose of surface of con-

legatee, but the family have appealed to a higher court, and a delay of three months to put in proofs in support of their protestation has just been granted. The question excites much interest in Germany, from the unique character of the library.

-A leading publisher of Paris, M. Paulin, died on Nov. 4. His great fortune originated in a successful style of chesp literature. He then, for some years, devoted himself to the production of the well-known illustrated editions of Gil Blas, Molière, Don Quixote. &c., which owed their main attraction to the facile pencil of Tony Johannot, but of late he has confined himself chiefly to the Illustration-a journal that he has the credit of originating, now counting its 100,000 subecribers-and to the historical works of M. Thiers. which are said to have sold to the amount of 700,000 volumes. In less than ten years he is reported to have gained more than a million of francs, or \$200,000.

-The November number of the Revue des Deuz Mondes has an elaborate review of Mrs. Stowe's new novel by M. Cucheval Clarigny, under the title of La fiancée du ministre. George Sand's new and admirable novel, Jean de la Roche, is continued in the same number.

Prof. Tischendorf has received from the Monastery at Sinal an ancient MS. of the Bible which has never been published, or used in the preparation of any printed Bible.

A GIRD AT THANKSGIVING.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

FREYA'S-DAY, Nov. 25, 1859. Thanksgiving is over for this year. In the cold, bracing air of yesterday the people went regularly up to their temples, whether to stately Trinity, or to the little pine-built meeting-house on the hills of St. Law-rence or Steuben, and paid their customary annual tribute by recommendation of the Governor. A worthy assemblage was every one, the very "pick" of the land, the solid men and women, the well-managing, the thrifty, the neat and well-appointed of every neighborhood, rural or metropolitan, on that day united in catholic worship and adoration, irrespecttive of denomination or theological peculiarity. It is a pleasant thing, and yet our full admiration is denied t it, and on this succeeding day, when with so many overmuch turkey and oysters have begotten indigetion and a sober second thought of sadder hue, we sit down to scold at this ancient-modern observance.

We have had our grudge at it from boyhood, when its holiday-promise was so sadly kept to the ear and broken to the hope; when it proved so usually a cold, wet, slushy, squashy day, neither Autumn nor Winter; - when it was kept as not exactly a Sunday, not at all a week-day, not a day on which we might freely follow our fancy; -but one on which one must be dressed and go to church, and after dozing through sermon and Hallalujah chorus, return and sit gravely with the elders through a long and tedious dinner; after which the dull afternoon remained to be dragged through as best it might, until we fairly longed for the morrow, which would lead us less unwillingly than usual to school

Now, indeed, we whose heads are grizzled are better content to enjoy our festivities sadly, after the English mode of our kind; we can see the general beauty and propriety of such an observance; we can be patient under the sermon, trying as it usually is, and can enjoy the dull, quiet post-prandial honors while the gray day wanes, till comes the evening dawn of lamp and candle, and the fresh outbreak of conversation over the teatable. Yet we have causes for complaint.

Imprimis, of the sermon. How many ministers are there who can once a year preach one without berating their congregation? How many are there who have any idea of magnifying the Divine Goodness, and exciting emotions of gratitude among us, by other means than by magnifying our own unworthiness, and repre-senting that while all other bipeds and all quadrupeds are worthy, "only man is vile," justly deserving of wrath and indignation, and nothing else ? The ser mon we heard yesterday, asserted distinctly (though not in the words we use), that our enjoyment of the sweet air, the pleasant light, the warm sunshine, and refreshing showers, which we share in common with the very crows and skunks, are utterly undeserved and gratuitous mercies, which, if we had our deserts, would be withheld from our wicked race. It did not seem to occur to our professional teacher, that if such be our condition and nature, scant thanks would be due to the author of both; and that to beings who really credited such an account, the olden counsel of the infernal adversary would come with awful power, and they would he tempted " to curse God and die." It has been our "privilege" to hear many discourses on Thanksgiving days, and in almost every one the weaknesses, follies, and faults of our unlucky race were exaggerated, any evil or mischief particularly conspicuous at the time was magnified, and the thoughtful of the congregation (who, it must be owned, were usually the smaller portion) were sent dissatisfied, pained, and uncomfortable away to eat their dinners with what appetite they might. We are perhaps unworthy descendants of thos Puritan fathers who thought that the escape of their maize-crop from the frost demanded a special thanksgiving, while the depravity of a race and the undoubt ed doom of all but a fraction to unntterable misery. softened by no hope of ultimate permission to die, was accepted without murmur or open regret; but it really seems to us that the prevalent style of discourses on this occasion is much behind the general thought of our

And we are ill-pleased with the proclamations. Governor Morgan's, for instance, is well enough as such things go; certainly we have seen many worse. Yet it will hardly bear reading with attention. It suggests that we are to be thankful this Autumn of 1859, because the season has not been like 1858, one of short crops; nor like 1857, one of financial embarrassment and business ruin; nor like some previous years, a season o pestilence. This plan of making us happy and comfortable and grateful by recapitulating afflictions not ong past is somewhat inconsistent; it would have been better not to renew these griefs as a basis for joy. And what, according to the old saw which require 'a good rule to work both ways" is the lesson which this paper reads us! If we are thankful for exemption from misfortune, what should be said when it comes upon us? Certainly the implication is that no thanks were due in 1858, nor in 1857, nor in cholera years!

And there is a fourth suggestion, that we are to be thankful that while other nations have been afflicted with war, we have been at peace. Are we to thank the All-Father for an apparent partiality; for allowing us peace and prosperity while he has sent war and ruin on others of his children who may be equally worthy and deserving-I beg pardon, no more rescally and ill-deserving than we New-Yorkers? Far from us be any such selfish gratulation!

Now, none of all these things are intended by the Governor, and yet, in his anxiety to satisfy the exactions of custom, and assign some special cause for thankfulacss, be has distinctly implied them all. We submit that the practice of writing varied forms of such proclanations is a practice worthy of discontinuance. These papers are the subject of much care and study; they are anxiously prepared to suit everybody, and suit but few: they are written in the desire to avoid sameness of expression, and yet to express the same thing from year to year; they seem to invite criticism, and usually are not spared.

We were told by one of our ex-Governors that in his first Thanksgiving proclamation, which he had carefully framed to embrace all "Christian people," he gave bitter offense to our most ancient and orthodox elder breihren of the Hebrew persuasion, who were certainly excluded from this invitation, respectable as they are in character and considerable in number. Next year he submitted the preparation of a proclama tion which should be thoroughly catholic to an excel-

paper (of course unaware of its authorship), which nounced it as evidently the production of one who had never known " vital piety " !

We believe that a good and safe example to his sue cessors will be set by that Governor who shall write a proclamation without preamble, and assign no special excuse for thankfulness; who shall remember that we may believe every dispensation of Providence to come from a paternal hand, may trust in a final good result, and may receive with softened sorrow or chastened joy whatever befalls us or that great humanity of which we are but a fraction; and who shall simply say that, in conformity to established custem, I do hereby ap point Thursday, the -th of November, as a day of general thankgiving to Almighty God, and recom-"mend its observance by an united people." Some brief and simple formula of this nature would save much perplexity, and would be a more consistent and dignified paper than usually proceeds on such occasions From the "executive chamber."

We could wish that this observance could be re-

stored to the period of that ancient festival of peace and good will which our New-England ancestors sought to repress, and to supplient by the day of their own invention. Certainly there is no fitter period of gratulation and joy than that on which almost every people of the northern bemisphere have for untold ages, ever since the first astronomical observer deected the Winter solstice, welcomed the returning light and warmth of the great source of all physics life and well-being, and which in the early ages of the Christian Church was adopted as a fit anniversary to commemorate the rising of that moral sun of righteousness which ushered in the dayspring from on high. If this most venerable festival of all the ages had its foundations deeply laid among the heathen and pagan ideas of our fathers in Teutonic forests, or their kinsmen on Eastern plains, worshiping the best things they knew in their day, it is none the worse for that, but all the better. We may love to remember the days of heathenism, but shall never return to them. As the Christian ruler replaced the fallen effigy on the emperor's column with the statue of the martyr, so on this Æonian observance, as on a deep-founded pedestal, the faithful fitly reared the august form of their great Teacher, dedicating it to bear his image and perscription as Conqueror and Ruler forevermore.

The relinquishment of this oldest and most universal of all human festivals, and its anticipation by a modern provincial institution, founded in the Pequot country but a bundred or two years ago, in which the traditional roast beef and plum pudding were reformed to roast turkey and pumpkin pie, and from which the green boughs and gay berries-those simple ornaments dating from the childhood of our race among its nurtur ing forests-were excluded, seems not a genuine imrovement, but rather the reserve. And this is one more reason why we withdraw our solitary voice from the general chorus which rises in favor of ou own patent, newly-invented New-England festival, and choose rather to hold the unpopular part of a dis-THORSTEIN. senter.

SCIENCE, INDUSTRY, AND INVENTION.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Though steam navigation is undoubtedly yet in it. infancy, and the economy and speed acquired small when compared with the possibilities of the future, one requires little conservatism to be disgusted with the extravagant and unphilosophical pretensions of some of our marine wiseacres.

Hydrodynamics is an abstruse science, and remarka bly perplexing in its application to practical purposes. so much so, that it has been but a few years since the first purely scientific water-wheel was constructed, and this application of a principle long under stood, was the result of mere accident.

The force of moving water is now almost entirely saved, leaving but little room for improvement in its application as a motive power; but previous to the first clipper ships, the resistance of inertia in the dis placements of vessels appeared to be wholly disregarded, builders directing their attention mainly to the greatest possible tunnage within the least possible area of hull. Since ideas communicate by lightning and travelers by the rail, necessity arises for more rapid transportation where these conveniences cannot be applied: hence, clipper ships are fast displacing the olde models, and in steamboats and ocean steamers, additional speed is effected by less resistance. Two inherent difficulties existing in steam navigation, render it impossible to acquire great speed without enormous con-sumption and loss of power, while with a slow motion and level surface, it is the most favorable of all means

of transportation. As a ship in going her length, displaces a quantity of water just equal to the bulk of her bull below the depend on the weight and velocity of the ship, but or the weight and velocity of the water being displaced; and this depends both on the velocity of the ship and form of ber hull. The greater the distance from her bow to her greatest width, the slower the velocity of the water in proportion to her own speed. Thus it is seen, that for great speed, a ship should be built with as great length, in proportion to her width, as possible this disparity being limited only by a width sufficient to insure strength, room for cargo, and make her manageable. But great length in proportion to breadth is only one point gained in favor of speed; she should so constructed as to give the water no more motion than is necessary, leaving it at her sides in a state of rest; and the law governing the flow of water iuto a vacuum should be considered in modeling the stern, so as to insure a smooth and easy contact, as the

water is being replaced at her rear. A mathematical calculation, made in strict accordance with the laws of hydrodynamics, will give the outline of a ship's hull, which, at a given velocity, would scarcely cause an eddy or ripple; but as a perfect model can only be made for a given velocity, practically only an approximation to perfection can be attained. Aside from the resistance of the atmosphere, the speed of a locomotive is in exact proportion to the power applied, while with a ship, the power applied is as the square of the velocity, the one after getting under way having only friction to overcome, while the other is constantly overcoming inertia, and though the velocity of a given weight is as the power applied, in case a ship doubles her speed, she moves twice the weight of water with twice the velocity, thus requiring four times the power.

Again: all steamships, whether side-wheel or pro pellers, must necessarily sustain a considerable loss of power by giving motion to the water used as a fulcrum or resistance for the wheels, so that increased speed, acquired by increased velocity of the wheels, would force back a greater weight of water, costing an additional loss of power. Theoretically, the great est economy in power, requires the paddles or propeller wheel to take such hold on the water as to mov imperceptibly, but practically, a medium is found to give the maximum result.

The lines of every portion of the bull of a ship between her water line and keel, to part the water and leave it at her sides in a state of rest, should consist of curves, the form of each depending on its distance from the keel, and the velocity with which she is to

Steps are now being taken in Buffalo by the Hon. Millard Fillmore, the Hon. S. G. Havens and other wealthy and influential citizens to carry out an impracticable project for eclipsing the Great Eastern by an American Leviathan, a description of which we clip from an exchange: "The new ocean steamship which it is proposed to build at Buffalo to travel one hundred miles an hour, is to be of the following dimensions:

Length (three-quarters of a mile).........4,000 feet. Each end is to be constructed alike, in the form of

densation. Each fin has a vacuum equal to a room 20 feet wide, 10 feet deep, and 3,300 feet long. The walls are double. The outer one is 11 inch in thickness, the inner one but 1 inch thick, and cach part of those walls is to reach from the bottom to the top of the vessel. The space between the outer and inner wall is divided into air-tight sections three feet square, so if the outside be broken there can but little water enter. The entire ship is built in air-tight sections, and if broken in two, no lives will be endangered. There are six wheels on each side placed 300 feet apart. The first 12 feet from the ends is composed of solid iron, weighs 36 tans, and, taken the weakest way, will suspend a weight of 2,288 tuns."

Should these gentlemen employ a competent person

Should these gentlemen employ a competent person to make a careful mathematical calculation of the power necessary to propel this ill-devised model 100 miles an hour, that is, the requisite power to overcome the inertia of a bulk of water equal to her "fins" and hull below the water line with the probable quantity of water put in motion by this displaced water and the paddle-wheels, added to the friction on on her bottom, they may not be greatly disappointed to find her inca-

puble of floating the requisite weight of machinery,

allowing nothing for coals, cargo, and passengers. STEAM-BOILER EXPLOSIONS. - A gentleman at Stroudsburg, Pa., makes inquiry as to the practical results produced by the conductors attached to the steam boilers some years since, by parties in Philadelphia, who attributed all steam-boiler explosions to the peculiar electrical condition of the steam. In answer to this inquiry, we will say that we have never been able to see the least possible protection that lightning rods can give to steam boilers, and have heard of no miraculous effect produced in Philadelphia, or elsewhere, by their application.

It is pretty generally understood by common-sense men, that no satisfactory reason has yet been given for the explosion of steam boilers, from the fact that, so far as legal testimony is proof, it has been shown that the catastrophes are not limited to any peculiar cir-cumstances, but have occurred, apparently, under nearly all the ordinary working conditions, such as high, medium, and low pressure; high, medium, and low water, &c. Notwithstanding these insuperable difficulties in consistently accounting for the phenomenon, persons who have a better opinion of their own speculations than of philosophical facts, are ever ready to offer their views to the public gratuitously, which, owing to the variety and competition in the article, is supposed to be as valueless as its

THE IRON CAR .- A recent trip to Paterson enabled us to examine the new iron railway car in actual use, It is made to seat the usual number of passengers, but is much lighter than the ordinary wooden car. The plates of boiler iron are united together in such a manner as to secure the greatest possible strength throughout. Outside it is painted oak color, and the numerous rivets give it the massive appearance of a Gothic door. Inside, the panels between the large windows are ornamented with tasteful paintings, the seats are covered with crimson plush, and there is a drawing-room elegance throughout the apartment. The Eric Railroad Company have but one car now completed, but we understand that they are so satisfied of its superiority for preserving passengers unhurt in cases of accident, as well as for its durability, that it is likely to come into general use. In view of the large proportion of deaths and minor injuries which result from the crushing of wooden cars when thrown down embankments, or when in collision with each other, it is to be hoped that the result of this first attempt to employ iron in place of wood will prove satisfactory.

A NEW MAILING MACHINE.-R. W. & D. Davis of Elmira, New-York, have recently patented a machine for printing the addresses of subscribers on newspapers and wrappers. It is a cheap, simple, and convenient machine, works by hand, requires but little skill to operate it, and from its appearance we judge it may save a considerable time and labor in the mailing departments of all newspapers and periodicals. Should it do so, its simplicity and cheapnees will render it particularly applicable to the countrypress. As the proprietors are now preparing a machin for THE TRIBUNE, it may be seen at any time in our mailing office, and after a fair trial, we will describe, more fully, its mechanical arrangement, and utility in

RANDS'S PATENT FLOUR AND CORN MILL,-This is rudical change in the old mill-stone. It was recently invented in Europe, and is now being introduced into this country, one having been put in operation at Pe-oria, Ill., expressly for the purpose of exhibiting its superiority over other mills.

Though this mill has an improved feed, mode hanging the stones, &c., the principal features constituting its alleged superiority consist in forming the entire grinding surfaces near the peripheries, giving them a width of only nine inches, and instead of depending on centrifugal force to discharge the flour or meal, it is forced out by means of an air blast from a blower suitably attached to the mill. The proprietor says:

"The stones consist of rims or peripheries; by these means the entire grinding surface is brought to an approximate speed; the whole of the inner, slow-speed surface being removed, a more uniform action is produced, the flour has less distance to travel, and the delivery is more rapid, without its liability to heat.

"Within the interior of the stones is placed a fan ventilater, with radial arms, the for

within the interior of the stones is placed a fair ventilator, with radial arms; the fan revolving at a rapid velocity supplies a current of cool air, and this air, passing along with the grain directly between the grinding surfaces, drives the flour out immediately after grinding surfaces, drives the flour out immediately after it is sufficiently reduced. By this means the grinding is accomplished with great facility and perfection, and the meal is kept cool and in good condition, giving a liveli-ness and higher value to the flour. Double the quantity may be ground by the same

A greater yield produced, as from the peculia:

"A greater yield produced, as from the peculiar construction and mode of hanging the stones, less middings are mide, and the offal much cleaner.

"The meal is delivered cool, so that the gluten is uninjured, and the flour is both lively and strong.

"Again, you may grind closer, giving a better color to the flour."

"Wherever Mr. Rands's improvements have been

introduced, their simplicity, and the extraordinary re-sults effected, have created astonishment. In England one of four run of burrs was taken up and replaced by one of four run of burrs was taken up and replaced by a pair of burrs of Mr. Rands's construction, on the same spindle, and driven by the same gear—at Sir Felix Booth's extensive distillery, at Brentford, near Loadon. Thoroughly to test them, they were allowed to run from Monday morning to Saturday night, when the results showed that the one had done as much work as the other three pairs, notwithstanding the three were dressed on the third day, while the patent burrs were not, nor did they require it."

MANUFACTURES OF CINCINNATI.—The manufacture of men's clothing is probably one of the most impor-tant branches of industry of this city, and far exceeds in amount the value of the furniture trade, of which ve spoke in a previous number. Recent statistics in his department have developed a somewhat curious, we spoke in a previous number. Recent statistics in this department have developed a somewhat curious, and apparently an anomalous fact, in reference to the effect of labor-saving devices. Since the introduction of the sewing-machine into this manufacture, not only has a rapid increase been seen in the business generally, but the number of hands employed has also increased. The most telling argument against labor-saving machines has ever been the question, "if a machine does the work of a score of men, what are they to find to do afterward?" But history answers, and has ever answered, "they will have more work to do than before."

In the year 1856, the total value of the clothing manufacture in Cincinnati was \$11,000,000—at pres-

manufacture in Cincinnati was \$11,000,000—at present, according to the latest statistics, there are 12,000 persons employed, 1,000 sewing-machines in daily use, and the value of the clothing manufactured in the last year amounted to about fifteen millions of dollars.

Carriage making is another extensive branch of Cincinnati manufactures. Beside the two or three

Chrimati manufactures. Beside the two or three large firms, the annual value of whose business is near \$100,000 each, we have twenty or thirty smaller, but by no means insignificant firms, the combined annual value of whose manufactures, including the first mentioned, cannot be much less than two and a half or three millions of dollars. Some of these firms do an extensive hardness also to exicultural and other manual and other

three millions of dollars. Some of these firms do an extensive business, also, in agricultural and other machinery, and from one of the workshops, the beautiful street railroad cars are being rapidly turned out.

The quantity of flour manufactured by the mills in Cincinnati and Covington together, of which there are ten, is estimated at a quarter of a million barrels. The mills are calculated to be able, when working full time, to manufacture nearly twice that amount.

Of hogs, twenty years ago, there were 196,000

packed in this city; in the last year that number has been exactly doubled—the total value of which, including cooperage, salt, labor, etc., is estimated at eighty millions of dollars.

The manufacture of soap and candles has increased nearly sixfold within the last ten years. In 1849 shore were 11,303 boxes of soap, and 39,640 boxes of candles manufactured; in 1838-9 there were 62,790 boxes of soap, and 220,000 boxes of candles.

[Artisan. "NEW PROCESS OF PRESERVING MILE PERFECTE

"NEW PROCESS OF PRESERVING MILE MILE MILE WAS BEEN BOUNDED FOR THE MILE WAS THE MILE WAS ASSISTED FOR THE MILE WAS ASSISTED.

Incombustible, or at least less the following remarks by the celebrated chemists, MM. Debereiner and Elsner, on the various methods for rendering staffs incombustible, or at least less inflammable than they naturally are. The substances employed for this purpose are borax, alum, soluble glass, and phosphate of aumenia. For wood and common staffs, any one of these salts will do; but fine and light tissues, which are just the most liable to catching fire, cannot be treated in the same way. Borax renders fine texile fabrica stiff; it causes dust, and will swell out under the smoothing-iron; so does alum, beside weakening the fibers of the stuff, and making it tear easily. Soluble glass both stiffens and weakens the stuff, depriving it both of clasticity and tenacity. Phosphate of aumomonia alone has none of these incoveniences. It may be mixed with a certain quantity of sal-ammoniae, and then introduced into the starch prepared for stiffening the linen; or else it may be dissolved in 29 parts of water, in weight, to one of phosphate, and the stuffs steeped into the solution, then allowed to dry, and ironed as usual. Phosphate of ammonia is cheap enough to allow of its introduction into common use, so that it may be employed at each wash. Phosphate of ammonia is obtained by saturating the bi-phosphate of lime with liquid ammonia. ISCOMBUSTIBLE STUFFS .- The Réportoire de Chimie

FURNITURE TRADE OF CINCINNATI .-- The Cincinne FURNITURE TRADE OF CINCINNATI.—The Cincinnation of Carctic says, next to the Clothing interest, that of Furniture is the greatest feature in the manufactures of Cincinnati. No one can realize the vast extent of this useful branch of industrial mechanics, unless he takes the trouble, as we have done, to visit the stupendous buildings devoted to it. They are perfect towns within thomselves, whose inhabitants are counted almost by the thousand, and absolutely cover acres of ground, taken collectively. Their wares are sent to all the Western and Southern States, and the traveler, if he is in any degree observant, cannot help but find himself Western and Southern States, and the traveler, if he is in any degree observant, cannot help but find himself surrounded, at most of his stopping places, by articles of furniture of Cincinnati manufacture. We learn, spon inquiry, that the trade extends into the following States: Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minneseta, Kansas, Nebruska, Arkansas, Tennessee, Louisiana, Kansas, Nebruska, Arkansas, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Oregon, Georgia, South Carolina, and Michigan. The total amount manufactured annually is estimated at \$10,000,000.

SALT.—The amount of salt manufactured at Syra-use, N. Y, is 7,000,000 of bushels annually. The annual revenue to the manufacturers is \$3,-000,000, and the income to the State is \$70,000, as a tax of one cent per bushel is charged by the State on all salt manufactured. The whole amount of salt manufactured in the United States is 16,000,000 of

WEEKLY REVIEW OF PATENTS. A great proportion of the 75 patents granted for the week ending Nov. 15, are for alight improvements on

old devices. Rollin Germain of Buffalo, N. Y., for an Improve

ment in the construction of ships and other navigable

"I claim, first, vessels for navigation when the bow and steen ctions shall taper uniformly, and the vessel below its waterwhen the relative propertions as to length, breath of beau, draught of water, shall be such that, if a right line be dra longitedinally through the middle, commencing at the water at the bow, and terminating at the water-line at the start of the relative that the start of the s the vesse is loaded), and another line be drawn at right angles to said line along the water surface, from the water line on one side to the water line on the other side, at the middle of the part of the vessel where a cross section below the water-line is greated, and from every point in this last described line, right lines to be drawn to each end of the first described line, right lines to be drawn to each end of the first described line, right lines to be drawn to each end of the first described line, right lines to be drawn to each end of the first described line shall not exceed two degrees. Second, The combination of the sin-like projection, V, with a vessel constructed below its water-lines substantially as described. Fourth, Constructing the pilot-house and smoke-stacks (separately) in respect to their forward and rear parts, in a tapering or wedge-like form, substantially as described. Fifth, The combination of the notched plates C C, the iron kneed of the purposes set forth."

Mr. Germsin, in connection with some of the leading capitalists and business men of Buffalo, proposes te

capitalists and business men of Buffalo, proposes to build an ocean steamer on this plan, three quarters of mile long, with the expectation of propelling her 100 miles an hour. Though the model of this ship cannot be considered perfect in outline, such enormous length in proportion to breadth must necessarily insure speed, and had the inventor's estimate been 30 rather than 100 miles an hour, with a fair show of economy in power and strength of hull, considerate men would more cenfidence in his judgment and the consequent success of the enterprise, which must, at best, be sidered an experiment.

Thes. W. Gilmer of Charlottsville, Va., administra tor of John B. Gilmer, deceased, late of same place, for an Improvement in Type-setters and Distributors:

an Improvement in Type-setters and Distributors:

"I claim withdrawing the type from the type-case and setting them is line in the comparing stick without the sid of intermediate carrying mechanism, but by the direct application of the composing stick to the type case, substantially as described. I also claim distributing the type to the type-case by the direct application of the distributing stick to said case, substantially as described. I also claim, in combination with the type-case, the holding dog, or its equivalent, arranged and operated substantially as described, as as to retain the type as they descend opposite the mouth of the case and release the type when the mouth of the case and release the type when the mouth of the case, the type is discharged into the composing stick is in position to receive them. I slee claim arranging the type-case, substantially as described, so that, by a retrograde movement of the case, the type is discharged into the composing-stick, as described. I also claim, in combination with the composing-stick, the spring mouth-plate to hold the type as described, to assist in withdrawing the type from the case, and to prevent their turning or falling out of the composing-stick as a they are withdrawn from the case. I obtain discharging the type into the case through the bottom of the distributing-stick, a separating and discharging mechanism to the type from the rear and translating in the type case.

Though type-setting machines are already in practi-

Though type-setting machines are already in practical use in this city, their utility is limited to a small field of operation. In some large book establishments, when used under the most favorable circumstance they are said to save labor. This is an important and open field for inventors, and as the above claim shows ome radical changes in all former devices, it may assist in overcoming some of the previous difficulties.

Owing to the constantly increasing popularity of the fascinating game of Billiards, inventors have recently given a considerable attention to the improvement of tables and their appliances. We notice this week three of these improvements, one relating to cushions, one to chalk cups, and one to registers.

George D. Sharp of New-York City, for an Improved Billiard Table Cushion:

J. G. Kappner of New-York City, for an Improved. Billiard Table: